

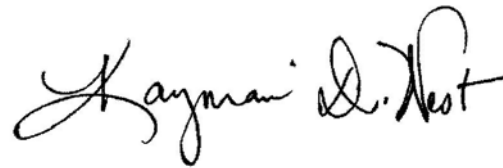


other inappropriate actions or relationships, she would no longer be employed by Comfort Keepers. *Id.* Plaintiff ends her Motion by indicating she wishes to keep her “personal life and legal matters” from Comfort Keepers. *Id.*

In response, Defendants indicate they “intend to subpoena Plaintiff’s employment records from her current employer, Comfort Keepers[,]” explaining the ways in which the information they intend to seek is appropriately discoverable in this Title VII employment action. ECF No. 51. Defendants note that salary information may be relevant to Plaintiff’s duty to mitigate damages, information regarding Plaintiff’s application, and disciplinary and/or complaint information. *Id.* at 1.

As the court is unable to review any subpoena for purposes of considering whether it should be quashed, the court hereby *denies* Plaintiff’s Motion.<sup>1</sup> Further, to the extent Plaintiff’s Motion seeks a ruling regarding whether the information apparently sought by subpoena may be admissible at trial, such a request is premature at this time.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kaymani D. West". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kaymani" being more prominent and the last name "West" following it.

March 6, 2014  
Florence, South Carolina

Kaymani D. West  
United States Magistrate Judge

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<sup>1</sup> In addition, a party such as Plaintiff “does not have standing to challenge a subpoena issued to a nonparty unless the party claims some personal right or privilege in the information sought by the subpoena.” *United States v. Idema*, 118 F. App’x 740, 744 (4th Cir. 2005) (internal citations omitted). Although Plaintiff baldly states that the “majority of the data” Defendants seek from Comfort Keepers is “privileged information,” she has not made a showing sufficient to challenge this third-party subpoena.